



ALEXANDRIA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1858.

The Baltimore American has an article showing that affairs are beginning to look equally for us in the Gulf of Mexico, and that without any fault whatever on our part, it is, in all probability, inevitable, that we shall be drawn into a war with some five or six nations or governments, upon the score of wrongs, provocations, and aggressions, recently inflicted on us in the neighborhood of our Southern coast. There are complaints of Mexican depredations at Tampico—an American schooner fired into by a Dominican fleet off Hayti, and other insults to our flag in that island—the Spanish difficulties about Cuba, and the recent outrages upon our vessels by the British cruisers in the Gulf. It seems to be thought that France and England are both jealous of our influence in the West Indies, and both disposed to curb and check our power. We cannot believe, however, that the government of Great Britain is anxious or willing to have any quarrel with the United States. Her interest and policy would seem to dictate, on the contrary, amicable relations. Nor are we disposed to anticipate serious trouble with any of the great powers of Europe. As for the reparations due us for any wrongs committed by Hayti, or Mexico, &c., we entertain not a doubt but that they will be made, without a resort to war. We are willing to believe that our government will not be backward in maintaining its dignity and honor, whenever they are invaded—and we, also, believe, that other nations will not carelessly rush into difficulties with us, or refuse at this time to right any wrongs which their agents may have committed.

The death of Dr. Hare, the late distinguished chemist, has already been announced. He had a high reputation both in this country and in Europe, in consequence of several of his discoveries in chemistry, his inventions and improvements in chemical apparatus, and his papers and essays on scientific subjects. His abilities thus recognized, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and continued to act in that capacity for a number of years. Since his resignation, his thoughts have been turned to other subjects, and in the latter years of his life he devoted much of his time to investigations concerning *Spiritism*, of which he became a firm believer. He died in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The Tariff is not to be touched at this session of Congress. On Tuesday, Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report upon the expediency of revising the present tariff, and augmenting the duties on articles of domestic manufacture, so as to afford increased protection to American industry. The vote on suspending the rules for the introduction of the resolution was, yeas 86, nays 101.

In the General Assembly of the O. d. School Presbyterian Church, on the 11th instant, the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge spoke at length in opposition to the proposed union of the two divisions of that Church. He deemed the union unadvisable and impossible, and at the close of his speech he submitted a declaration to that effect for the endorsement of the Assembly. He was replied to by Rev. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, in favor of a Committee of Conference on the subject.

The city of New York seems stirred to its very centre by the recent discoveries of the manner in which the milk sold in the streets is procured. It seems that just out of the city are large distilleries, where the refuse of the manufactories, is sold to the cow-keepers, who feed it hot and sour to the cows. The effect is that the cows are turned into masses of putrefaction and all the richly fat and jellies of their system run to milk.

The amount of the lost package of bills on the Planters' and Mechanics' bank, \$10,000, and for which a reward of \$2,500 was offered by the Company, was promptly paid over to the bank by the Adams Express Co.'s agent, on Friday.

There is a prospect of a renewal of the railroad troubles at Erie, Pa. The people of Harbor Creek are indignant at an attempt of the company to relay the track in the position it originally occupied.

A year ago it was reported that the great pianist, Liszt, had become a monk; but the report proved untrue. We find it now repeated again circumstantially.

The Senate committee on the Judiciary has been discharged from the consideration of the memorial of Mr. Alexander, praying the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas.

Mr. Charles Mackay, the song writer, quite the country, where he was lately domiciled, with the maledictions of some of the Southern papers, for his "abolitionism."

The crevasse in the Mississippi river at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, has been stopped.

Mrs. Gaines, whose case was lately decided against her at New Orleans, has taken an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

In the supplement, which accompanies this number of the Gazette for the Country, will be found a variety of miscellaneous reading matter, public and private sales, and other advertisements.

See First and Fourth pages of today's Daily Gazette, for miscellaneous reading, Auction sales, new advertisements, &c.

Speaking of the proposition to revive the African slave trade, a measure which would be even more odious in Virginia than it is said to be in Louisiana, the Richmond South says:—"We can see why the slaveholders of the South might object to the introduction of a semi-barbarous element into a colored population possessed of more than the ordinary intelligence of their race. We can, on economical principles, understand an objection to a measure which would depress the value of the largest and most saleable property in our community. We can see how the introduction of a cheap, unskilled and disorderly set of laborers, amongst a people who possessed well-trained and disciplined servants, might produce serious disturbance and loss, with those who have inherited civilized negroes, and made them an orderly people and most skillful operatives."

For some time past the journals throughout the country have been advertising as a matter of news that a great Buffalo hunt was to start from Breckinridge, Kansas Territory, the apparent object of which was to enable all who wished to experience the excitement of the chase, a fair opportunity. In connection with this it was stated that Congressmen, foreign ministers, and even Mohammed Pasha, the Rear Admiral, were to take part, and learn how matters were done in the "Far West." From present indications it looks as if the whole thing is a hoax, and there are some people who give out that its object may be to give notoriety to the city of Breckinridge, a paper town of Kansas, in the hands of a few sharp speculators.

It seems to be understood, says the Washington Star, that the employment of an unauthorized number of subordinates by the late Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was the result especially of the pertinacity with which many members of the House insisted that he should take into the service of the body persons for whom they interested themselves to obtain places. Few out of Washington comprehend the vehemence with which honorable members at times insist that their wishes in such cases shall be complied with by the chief officers of the House who have subordinate places in their gift, nominally.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"The financial affairs of the Fredericksburg Insurance Company have been so well managed that large profits have been made thus far; but it seems that many of the stockholders lack faith in regard to the future. Accordingly, it was determined at a meeting held on Saturday last, to close the affairs as rapidly as the policies now out should expire—rather, that the President and Directors should adopt such measures towards winding up as they should deem proper. It is suggested that another Company will probably be organized under the present charter."

There has been considerable excitement in Burlington, Vermont, for a few days past, on the subject of the removal of the remains of Gen. Ethan Allen. The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the monument ordered by the State have been deferred, and the authorities of the town and the committee of the monument have made thorough search, to the depth of six or eight feet, in all parts of the family lot not known to be occupied by the remains of other members of the family, where his monument stood, without finding the slightest indication of human remains.

A trial of the steam fire engine for one of the Baltimore companies was made in Philadelphia on Friday afternoon, which proved entirely satisfactory. Steam was raised and the engine put in service in ten minutes after reaching the ground, and, with fifty pounds of steam, a stream of water, though a one-inch nozzle, was thrown against the wind a distance of 180 feet. A stream through a 1 1/2 inch nozzle was thrown a distance of 218 feet, and two streams were thrown a distance of 160 feet. The engine has arrived in Baltimore.

The late hurricane, at Peoria, Illinois, struck the city at about 5 o'clock in the evening. In the twinkling of an eye, fifteen or twenty houses were unroofed, every church spire in the city blown down, three canal boats loaded with lumber sunk, and the steamer Ohio, with twenty-one passengers on board, made a complete wreck, her cabin being blown entirely away. And what seems really miraculous, is the fact that but one life was lost in all this furious disorganization of matter, and utter demolition of structures.

Judge Thomas, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in session at Lowell, has given a decision in the case of the will of James Hurd, of Malden, in favor of the heirs, thereby depriving the four States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts of five thousand dollars, which is said document he bequeathed to each, to be expended in furthering the production of sugar in those States. The testimony showed that the testator was not of sound mind when he executed the will.

A fire occurred at Chicago, on the 18th inst., which consumed several buildings of small value, but a dreadful loss of life resulted. Nine persons are known to be burned, and three others are missing. The names of the lost are: Harrison Burger, wife and three children; Mr. Reilly and Mr. Johnson and son. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, LL. D., for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Louisville, and one of the most eminent preachers in the country has been compelled to resign his pastoral duties on account of ill health. He has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Louisville for a quarter of a century.

The New Orleans Bulletin severely censures Senator Hammond for calling some of the free laborers of the North "white slaves" and the "mud-sill of society," and then overhauls the Providence Journal for asserting that the people of the South consider labor humiliating.

Amongst the nominations confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday, were those of Isaac V. Fowler as Postmaster of the city of New York; Mr. Westcott as Postmaster of Philadelphia; and Isaiah Rynders as Marshal of the United States for the Southern district of New York.

The robin down in Maine, suffered greatly from the snow storm last week, and crept under doorsteps and barns for shelter. A benevolent gentleman at Bucksport, (Me.) opened a room for them, built a fire up, supplied them with meal and hay-seed. Twenty-five or thirty accepted his hospitalities.

We have received from Mr. George E. French, the June number of Godey's Lady's Book, containing the usual variety of matter, particularly interesting to the ladies.

Virginia News.

The Sheriff of Spotsylvania, Mr. Thos. B. French, has paid the amount due for License by Fredericksburg and the county into the State Treasury. Last year the license tax paid in reached nearly \$8,000, whilst this year it will not reach \$6,000—at least \$2,000 being lost to the State by the recent License Law.

The citizens of Rapidan Station in Culpeper and those of Orange C. H., were greatly exercised, last week, at the reported presence among them of a person who had escaped from confinement at Culpeper C. H., and was thought to bear about him the small pox contagion.

Mr. Henry Tanner near Oak Park, Madison county, recently had his hand blown off by an untimely explosion of powder whilst he was engaged in blasting rock. His arm was amputated at the wrist to save his life.—Thos. Fry, at the same time was also injured but not severely.

The lot next adjoining Citizen's Hill, in Fredericksburg, has been purchased of John M. Herndon, esq., for the purpose of erecting there a Catholic Church. The lot sold for \$500. The Herald says that the designed edifice will be a handsome ornament to the town.

The Virginia Sentinel says:—"Mr. Thos. Hill has lately purchased an excellent manufacturing mill with the small farm adjoining, at the very low price of \$2,800. It is situated on Hazel river, near Homeland, Culpeper county."

The Army Worm has appeared in immense quantities in the wheat and other fields near Norfolk. On the beautiful and productive farm of Col. E. A. Herbert there are millions.

The Court of Stafford county has imposed a fine of \$1,000 upon the Commissioner of the Revenue of that county for not furnishing the Sheriff with his books in the time required by law.

A son of Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Mexican War celebrity, attending college at Bethany, was, we are sorry to learn, drowned at that place, while bathing in the creek below the college, on Tuesday last.

The Petersburg Intelligencer says that the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad will not probably be completed before September or October.

The steam saw mill of Messrs. Page & Allen, Gasport, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, between 2 and 3 o'clock. Loss \$2,000 or \$2,500.

Three Independent Virginia Banks, Monticello, Howardsville and Scottsville, have determined to establish agencies for the redemption of their notes at Baltimore.

The net amount received for the Mount Vernon Association, in Norfolk, on Friday night, at Mr. Everett's Lecture, was \$783.84. Whole amount received \$861.

Gen. Jackson's "second section." A contemporary says:—"Such is the tyranny of party in this country, that every deserter from it is ordered to be shot as summarily as General Jackson ordered the six militia men to be shot, under the second section."

When General Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency, his name was often mentioned derisively in connection with "the second section." The Crawford men in '24 said to the Adams men in '28, endeavor to prove the readiness of the Old General, by his own words, to bang his enemies, "under the second section." But the evidence was to be found in a declaration contained in his famous letter to Mr. Monroe, written in 1817, and not in any word or act concerning the execution of the six militia men, about which so much was said at the time.

General Jackson, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, said, if the Hartford Convention had been held in his military district, he "would have punished the three principal leaders of the party." "I am certain," said the General, "that that quartet of traitors would have been condemned them under the second section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States."

The second section of the act of Congress under which the General would have tried the members of the Hartford Convention, reads as follows:

"SECTION SECOND. And he further enacted, that in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to, the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any one of them, shall suffer death, according to the laws and usages of nations, by sentence of a general court martial."

The papers opposed to General Jackson seized upon the declarations of his Monroe letter to show that he was a man whose ideas were so purely military that he would trample a traitor into a spy, and would punish not by the civil courts, but by a Court Martial; who, in any great crisis, would convert the whole country into one grand camp, and would reduce almost every thing under martial law.

But many distinguished gentlemen who thus defined his character, afterwards became his ardent supporters and admirers.—Richmond Examiner.

A Monster "Toad Stool."

The attention of several provincial botanists has been recently called to a fungus of most remarkable, and it is believed, unprecedented development, now growing in a tunnel in a sandstone rock in the immediate vicinity of Danvers. The plant is 13 feet in diameter, and very much resembles a white oak skirt, with a richly embroidered border, spread out flat. It has been referred to the *Hydnium barba fide*, but much uncertainty prevails as to its true classification, as nothing like it is on record. Its peculiar growth is believed to have been due to the singular conditions under which it has been produced. The plant has attained its present size in ten months, and is still growing vigorously. It at present extends nearly over the roof and half way down the side of the tunnel and when examined with a lighted candle the three radiating from the roof to the outer circle, shine like threads of silver, and it is altogether a very striking and beautiful object.—Liverpool paper.

W. H. Seward on his Old Hobby.

We had supposed from the liberal views of Mr. Seward on the Army bill, that he was about to take a wider range for 1860 than the narrow platform of the slavery agitation; but it appears from his late speech before a republican caucus in Washington, that he sticks to the nigger like a brother. We would admonish him, however, that this will never do. First of all, as the Northern anti-slavery candidate, he must displace Fremont, Banks, Chase, Hale, and others; and then should be secure the anti-slavery nomination, he will have to contest against one or two opposition candidates, and against one or two democratic candidates, including, perhaps, the "Little Giant" as the Douglas-Lecompton candidate. Seriously, Master Seward, the nigger platform and clothing as well as land you hold and dry with Birney, Van Buren, and M. L. Try it.—N. Y. Herald.

The Late Severe Hail Storm.

Fredericksburg was visited with another severe hail storm on Saturday afternoon last, but not so terrible in its character here, as that of the 1st of July, 1857.

A little after 4 o'clock, on Saturday, a threatening cloud was seen to rise in the southwest, which was borne along with great speed until within a few miles of town, when it burst forth with all its fury, destroying and damaging growing crops, and doing incalculable injury in both town and country. So sudden was its approach, that many of our citizens were "taken by surprise," and a large amount of glass broken, which might otherwise have been saved. We suppose the glass broken in town cannot be replaced for a sum much short of \$600 or \$800.

Among the largest sufferers in this respect, may be named the Corporation, which loses 450 panes in the Court House, and 200 in the Old Town Hall. The Presbyterian Church was supplied with shingles, but the glass in the windows was destroyed—150. The glass in the windows in front of the Baptist Church was all broken—about 150. The Episcopal Church escaped with a little less loss. John F. Scott lost up 500 in the Foundry; C. C. Wellford about 450 in his dwelling, green house, &c. Almost every western exposure suffered more or less, and most of our citizens, with dwellings thus situated, have lost from a dozen to a hundred panes of glass each.

The gardens were a good deal injured, but not to any comparable degree with that of July of last year. The heat on Saturday was general. The heat on Saturday was general. We saw one as large as a guinea fowl's egg, and others assure us, they saw half-tens fully as large as hen's eggs. We hear of one man who had two pigs in a pen, at the upper end of town, one of which was killed, and the other had an eye knocked out by the hail.

Among the sufferers along the plank road, in Spotsylvania, next to Fredericksburg, may be named George Guest, Wm. S. Williams, Mrs. Morrison, J. M. Lloyd, A. P. Rowe, Dr. Wm. M. Smith, J. L. Stensbury, W. P. Bowen, J. M. Hepburn, Dr. J. R. Taylor, John L. Marge, &c.; and further up, on the Rappahannock, Daniel Dutton, John Decker, &c.

The growing wheat crops on the farms of some of the gentlemen named, are totally destroyed, and in other cases vastly injured. Above the Old Furnace, (Wellford's), the hail did little or no damage; but we hear that a perfect tornado swept the country, ruining the crops of the widow Rywe, Wm. Lewis, and others in the same line.

Mr. Guest's loss is put at \$4,000. Like many others, his whole wheat crop has been totally destroyed—not enough left standing from which a peck of grain might be gathered. The fine crop of Mr. Bowen is said to look as though a reaper had passed over it, followed by rakes, nothing standing but the stubble. Mr. Luck, who would have made thirty bushels to the acre, has had his beautiful crop utterly destroyed. The loss, as far as we are advised, amounts to tens of thousands of dollars in Spotsylvania alone.

The storm seems to have swept over a region of country some five or six miles in width; but in this range, visited with more or less various vicinities.

We bear of various points, from Orange C. H. down to this place, where massive forest trees were torn up by their roots, and fences levelled by the fury of the storm. In other places, whole acres of timber were stripped of their foliage, looking like so many decaying and dead trees.

Col. Rowe, Sheriff of Orange county, lost nearly his entire crop of wheat. A letter from Beaver Dam, in Goodland county, says:—"The corn, wheat, tobacco, and fruit crops are entirely destroyed—beyond redemption."

The damage in Stafford is small in comparison with that done in other quarters. Mr. Levy loses about 500 panes of glass, at his residence above the river, known as "Chatham." We understand that he suffers heavily also at his farm in this county.

The rain in King George is represented to have been violent. Mill dams, fences, &c., were washed away. We hear of little or no damage in that quarter.

We hear of the hail storm as far south as the county of Powhatan, so that for at least 70 or 80 miles it rained with a fury and over an extent of country almost unparalleled, as it is known that hailstorms are generally local.

ANOTHER STORM.—Yesterday afternoon, we had another heavy fall of rain, accompanied with a little hail. We fear that it has been destructive down the river. The cloud was from the North.—Fredericksburg Herald.

Recreation for the Masses.

It has become a custom for a considerable portion of the community, in all our principal American cities, to leave town for a season during the summer, and seek pleasure and health amid rural shades. The fashion has even extended to villages, and periodically their dusty thoroughfares are deserted for that which is called "the country," meaning thereby some watering place, where in obedience to the laws of society, established constitutions are rejuvenated and the animal spirits stimulated, by pills of tough nature, rained butter and nauseating sulphur water, at an enormous price, but which invigorate the moral as well as the physical man, so that after returning from the Springs a man knows how to value his country comforts, and is ready to pay for them. We do not mean to dispute the advantage of the custom referred to; a month, a week, or even a day's visit to the country is often of service to health and happiness; but the mistake is that the great mass of the community, men of moderate means, yet whose industrious habits especially demand intervals of repose, are virtually excluded from the watering places, or, if they are admitted, they are obliged to pay prices which it is as absurd as the fashion that there is scarce a village hotel in Virginia, of three or four thousand inhabitants, accessible by railroad, which does not charge visitors at all times of the year city rates. A stranger may go to New York, and find comfortable houses at which his expenses will not be as great as at some of our little villages. It is not to these, however, we refer, so much as to the enormous expenditures at the watering places, where the fashionable season is so short, and the charges so exorbitant, that few but the standard class would yield a handsome profit, and it strikes us that some enterprising person, in the possession of an ordinary conscience, might realize a handsome sum, and prove a public benefactor, by establishing a watering resort, in a beautiful location, upon such terms as would suit the means of people of moderate income. At present, there is scarce a little country burdiddle in its back which can boast a sulphur puddle in its back yard, and a fine view of seas and chinchin, or in fine bed room, that does not lie in wait for unsuspecting pilgrims, and victimizes them at the rate of ten dollars a week.—Rich. Disp.

LEGISLATION FOR CALIFORNIA.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. Clark, of New York, stated that within a few days he would introduce an important character in relation to California, had passed the Senate and been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House; and he was informed that, should these acts fail to pass in time for the next session, very great detriment to the public interest might result, involving possibly a loss of \$50,000,000 from the national Treasury. Under these circumstances he asked unanimous consent to report back the bills referred to, and put them under their passage.

No objection being made, Mr. Clark, then reported back from the Committee on the Judiciary the following Senate bills, which, under the operation of the previous question, were read a third time and passed:

An act to provide for the collection and safe keeping of the public archives in the State of California.

Bad Commencement of a Trip Abroad.

On Monday morning, a party of fifteen persons started from Cincinnati to New York to take the next steamer for Europe. Three of the party were by way of Washington and the balance by Buffalo. The Gazette says the latter consisted of Abraham Mack, his wife, and six children; Mr. Bettman and his son, Currier, aged about twelve years; Abraham Morris and Wm. Stachel. Together they were on the railroad, and were killed by the railroad catastrophe near Utica; a daughter of Mr. Mack, aged twelve, and a son of six years. Mr. Bettman's son was also killed, and Mr. B. was badly wounded. A girl going to Europe with the family of Mr. Mack was so injured that her brother in Cincinnati was telegraphed to come on immediately if he wished to see his sister. Some of the others were considerably injured.

From Utah.

St. Louis, May 17.—The following additional particulars from Utah have been derived by the Republican from Mr. Garish, who left Camp Scott, April 12th. While his information does not fully corroborate the news already given, it leaves no room to question the fact that Gov. Cumming had entered Salt Lake City.

Colonel Kane, who was sent out as Peace Commissioner, via California, arrived at Salt Lake on the 25th of February, and remained there eight days. He then proceeded to Camp Scott, and while there frequently passed from the Camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons outside. In particular, Governor Cumming left Camp Scott on the 5th of April, and was met by a gentleman on the 9th, when two days travel from the city. He was accompanied by Colonel Kane and escorted by Messrs. Porter, Rockwell, Egan and other Mormons. The arrival of the Governor at the city was anticipated on the 11th, and handsome apartments had been provided for his reception.

A gentleman who is well informed in relation to the Mormons, and who had just arrived from Salt Lake, told the Republican's informant that the general feeling in the city was in favor of peace, and that a portion of the leaders were advocating resistance.

The scouting party in charge of B. F. Ficklin, about whose safety apprehensions had been felt, had returned to camp. The provision train for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 24th of April, and Col. Hoffman was to leave next day.

Capt. Marcy, with his train of horses and mules and about 3,000 sheep, was heard from on the Cherokee trail, 200 miles south of Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by the troops detailed by Gen. Garland, but was waiting their arrival. When heard from his progress was said to be good, and he would reach Camp Scott by the 20th of May.

The mail party experienced heavy rains east of Fort Laramie, and the roads were in a wretched condition.

Telegraphic Despatches.

OSWEGO, May 17.—This forenoon, seven or eight prisoners confined in the city jail, effected their escape by digging through the wall. Every exertion is being made for their arrest, but as yet no trace has been found of them. Sullivan, who is in the jail on Friday next, was not of the number.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The trial of Wm. Cummins, for harboring fugitive slaves, which has occupied the court for several days, was concluded to-day, by a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial has been made, on the ground that one of the jurors was a Deputy U. S. Marshal.

BOSTON, May 18.—The Governor, yesterday, signed a warrant for the execution of James McGee, who is to take place on the 25th of June, in the jail yard. McGee murdered Galen C. Walker, Deputy Warden of the State Prison, where he was a convict for burglary.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Billy Bowlegs visited the various points of attraction in the city to-day, including the Delta office, and was received with great honors, attracting thousands of persons. In response to an address, Billy delivered his report for that having sooner or later peace with the whites.

MONTECAL, May 17.—At the Harbor extension meeting to-day, some rioting occurred at Point W. The Cavalry party were driven off the ground. One man is reported killed, and several others badly beaten.

HALIFAX, May 18.—The ship Speed, from Mobile for Quebec, was wrecked 40 miles east of this place on the 15th. Materials and cargo saved.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer Austria, from Havre, with London papers to the 4th, arrived here to-day. Her news is anticipated.

Woman's Rights.

At one of the previous gatherings recently held in Gotham for the promotion of Beecher's kingdom upon earth, which figured under the name of the "Woman's Rights Convention," a worthy auxiliary of Garrison's and Beecher's and Cheever's Institutes, a prodigious luminary, not hitherto known to fame, shot forth a lurid radiance upon the congregated legions of his Brimstone Majesty, there and then assembled, some in petticoats and some in breeches. A certain "Stephen Paul Ayres," a "part" of a fellow, no doubt, embraced the opportunity of displaying his devotion to the cause of these Amazonian lords of creation, in a manner to shame all similar previous exhibitions. The female who occupied the chair must have felt the force of his elevation as he expatiated upon the glorious privileges and exemptions which he claimed for the daughters of Eve. The chains of matrimony he was prepared to show were disgusting abominations. *Woman's Rights* was his text, and he was made to be made so, he felt some encouragement in arguing, although it was very evident that he did not hold that it ought to be through the ordinary instrumentality of lawful wedlock. The following extract from his reported speech will give some idea of his views on this head:

"He thought the vital question of marriage should be considered in a woman's rights convention. One of the dearest rights of woman was that of the sovereignty of the coming generation, and to choose the conditions of matrimony, to experiment, as he would say, and to decide as to the best method of siring and generating the forthcoming population. [Sensation.] Until this radical question was touched, the vital point of woman's rights was not reached."—Petersburg Int.

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Foreign Items.

General Espinasse in France, has recommended and the Emperor sanctioned the removal of all prefects, sub-prefects, Secretaries, General and Councilors of Prefecture, who have attained certain ages, calculated to impair their administrative powers.

The circulation of the Independence Belge had been interdicted for one month in France. The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily News says it has become evident that the object of the Oude campaign has failed; that Sir Colin Campbell's conquest was but that of an empty city; and that the final battle ground will be the territory of Rohilkhud. It also says that nothing further will be attempted yet, owing to the hot weather.

Letters report serious risings among the serfs in Russia in some localities, and the interposition of the military to restore quiet. M. de Chasseron, the son-in-law of Prince Murat, is appointed French chargé d'affaires in China, in place of M. de Burouillon, appointed to another post.

The London Times of May 2, comes out in an elaborate article against capital punishment.

Mr. d'Israeli has stated in the British House of Commons that the Bank of England had accumulated the Government with £2,000,000 sterling at 3 1/2 per cent. for redemption of Exchangeable Bills, but Government had only availed itself of one million.

The British Government is about to proclaim a national Thanksgiving for the success of the British arms in India.

A communication in the Times, dated Plymouth May 1, says, respecting the Atlantic telegraph cable—"All the wire has been removed from the tanks at Keyham excepting about 200 miles, which are in the course of removal, at the rate of about two miles per hour, to the Niagara."

Trade in Paris exhibits a slight improvement. Flour was rather higher. Wheat was firm. The Grain crops were looking favorable, and the vines were promising well. Wines and Brandies were dull and slightly lower.

In the British House of Commons, a long debate has taken place on the financial affairs of the country. The bill imposing a stamp on bankers checks was read a second time. Mr. d'Israeli's second resolution declaring it expedient for the Government of India to be placed in the hands of a Secretary of State, with power to perform all the functions hitherto exercised by the East India Company, was carried by a vote of 351 to 100.

Mr. Reubek gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the Suez canal.

Gen. Peel announced that no more militia regiments will be disbanded at present. Mr. Gladstone moved an address to the Queen in favor of giving just weight to the wishes of the people of Wallachia, and Moldavia, in respect to a union of the Danubian principalities. Lord John Russell supported the motion, but Palmerston, d'Israeli, and others opposed it on the ground that it was a detraction to the Paris conference, which meets on the 10th of May.

Mr. Fitzgerald announced that harmony was restored between England and Sardinia in the Cagliari affair.